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THE RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OF CREDITORS RESPECTING THEIR DEBTOR'S PROPERTY, by Garrard Glenn, of the New York Bar, Special Lecturer in the Law School of Columbia University, Joint Author of Elkus and Glenn on "Secret Liens and Reputed Ownership." Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1915. pp. xlvii, 461.

This work, which is a crystallization of the author's well-known course of lectures in the Law School of Columbia University, presents most excellently an important subject which has hitherto failed to find, in any single work, as adequate a treatment as is here given. Knowlton's edition of Bigelow on Fraudulent Conveyances deals with most of the matter treated by Mr. Glenn, and is perhaps on some points to be preferred; on the other hand, it ignores or slurs many important phases of the subject, and Mr. Glenn's work certainly seems, at least to this reviewer, to be much better devised and balanced.

Although the present work now meets the need fairly well, it is rather remarkable, as well as regrettable, that no work on bankruptcy has adequately treated the subject here presented. Even Mr. Woodman's excellent work on Trustees in Bankruptcy gives only a few pages to the matter. When it is remembered that, to use the language of § 70e of the Bankruptcy Act, "The trustee may avoid any transfer by the bankrupt of his property which any creditor of such bankrupt might have avoided, and may recover the property so transferred, or its value," and when it is borne in mind that from a practical point of view the trustee's most important function is usually that of collecting assets to augment the creditors' dividends, it seems strange that so fruitful a remedy should have been so slightly treated by the books. It may be said, further, that the remedies set forth in Mr. Glenn's work have often been ignored also by the profession; it is a matter of frequent comment among bankruptcy lawyers that attorneys for trustees seem usually to be blind to the great extent and effectiveness of the powers given them by the Act. There is little doubt that a knowledge of the subject-matter of Mr. Glenn's book would frequently increase the assets of bankrupt estates.

Though it is doubtless only an unimportant matter of opinion, perhaps it might be urged that Mr. Glenn has too much emphasized the fact that bankruptcy is only a part of his general subject of Creditors' Rights Respecting their Debtors' Property. Historically, of course, his point of view is clearly right; practically, however, under our present Bankruptcy Act, the whole subject is clearly a matter of bankruptcy law, and no view of bankruptcy is adequate which does not lay considerable stress on the whole subject-matter of Mr. Glenn's book.

As is to be expected in a small book covering a large subject, a few errors have crept in by way of too-inclusive statements; also a few errors, apparently of haste, have been noted. On the whole, however, the book is remarkably clear and accurate, and a nice discrimination in the selection of a few authoritative typical cases adds to its value to the reader who desires a survey rather than an exhaustive citation of decisions.

E. H.